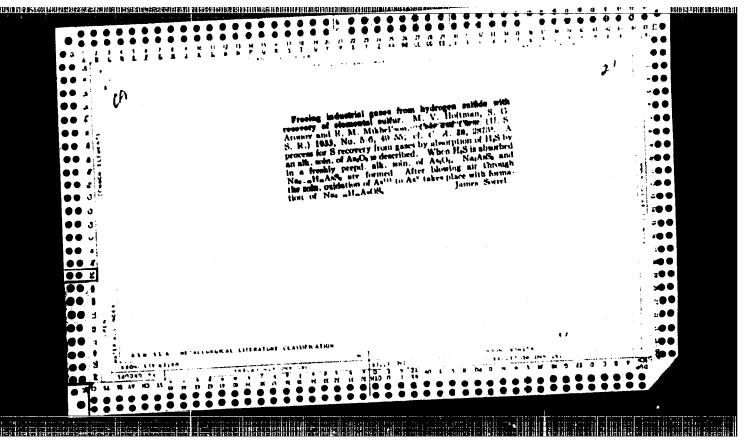
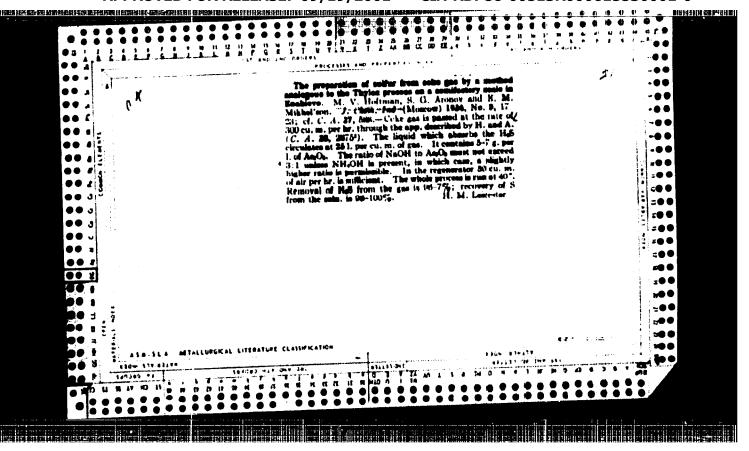
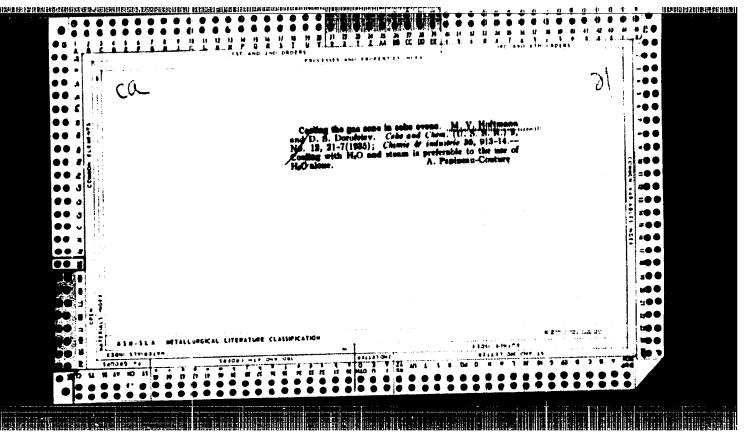
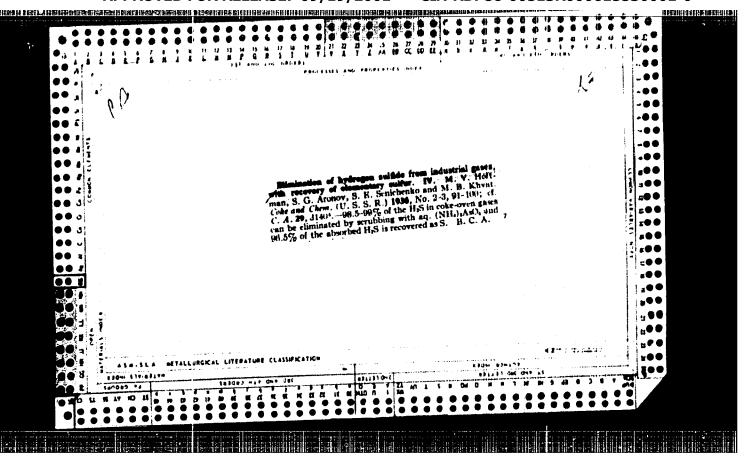
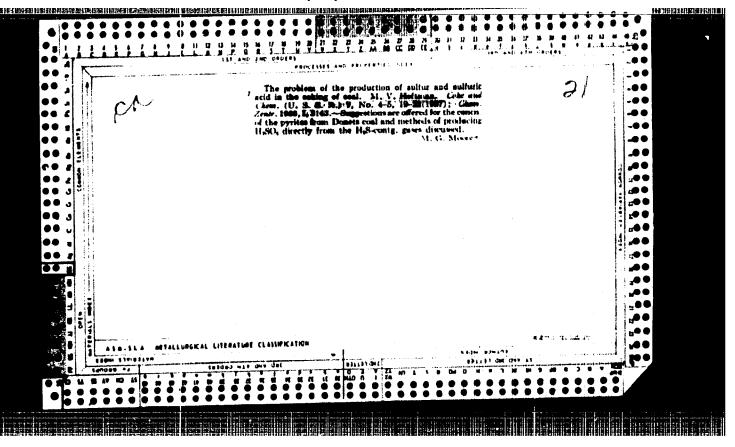
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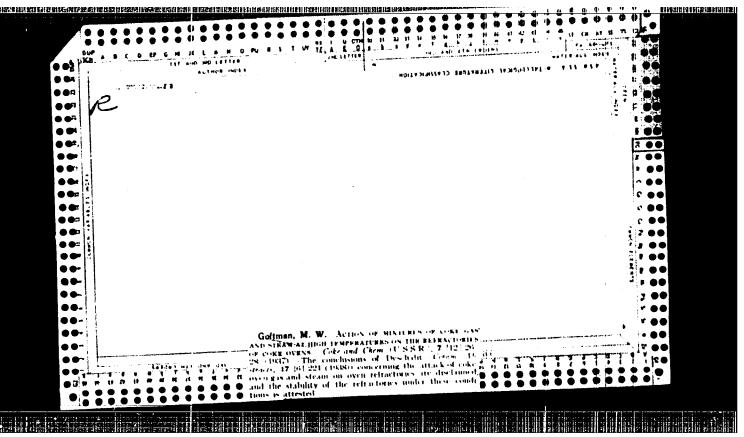


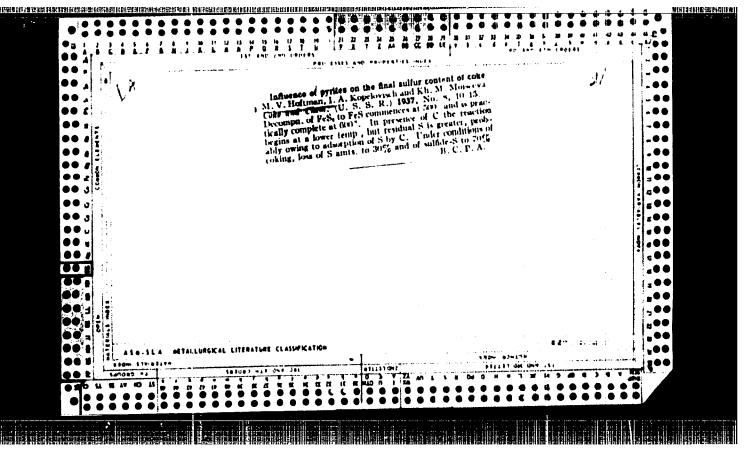


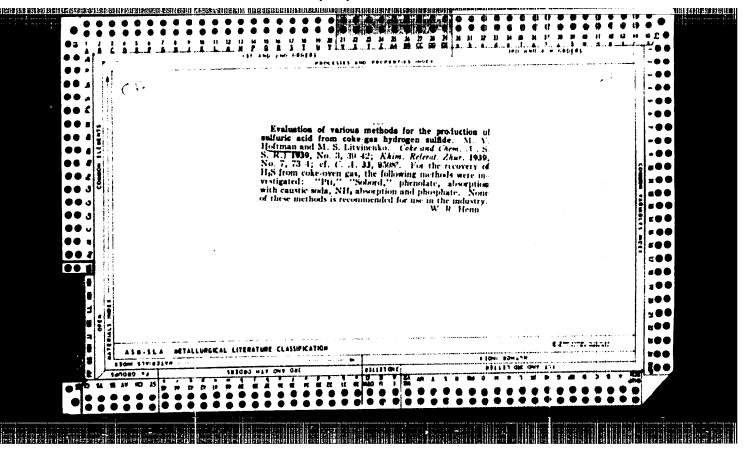


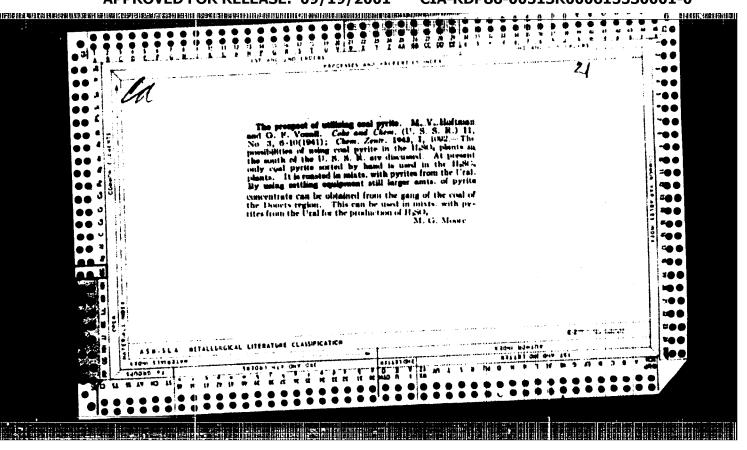


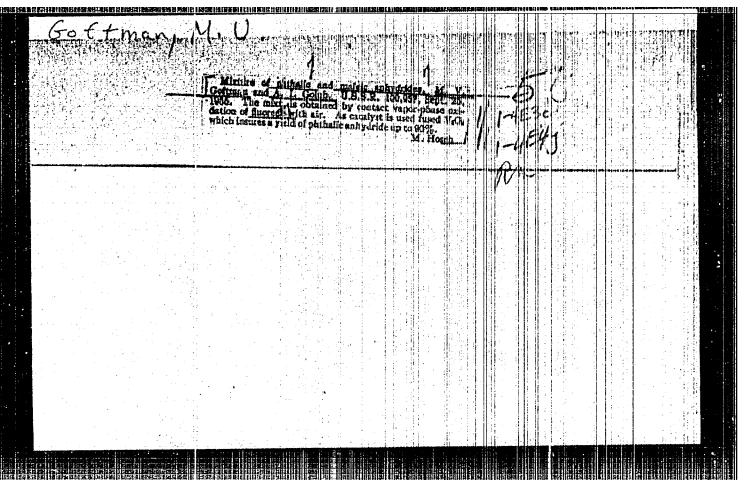












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GOFTMHN, MJ

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62536

Author: Goftman, M. V., Golub', A. I.

Institution: None

Title: Catalytic Oxidation of Phenanthrene and of Anthracene Fractions.

Communication 1.

Original

Periodical: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1955, 28, No 5, 507-515

Abstract: Phenanthrene (I) and anthracene fractions were oxidized for the purpose of producing phthalic anhydride (II). The catalyst was fused vanadium pentoxide. Optimal operating conditions were determined by vapor phase oxidation of pure naphthalene. At 4600, contact time ~2 seconds and ratio of air to vaporized substance ~15 1/g yield of acidic products recomputed as II was 91% or 79% of theory. On oxidation of pure I optimal temperature 448-4490,

air to I ratio (1/g) 20:1, contact time 4-6 seconds. Yield of

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Creatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62536

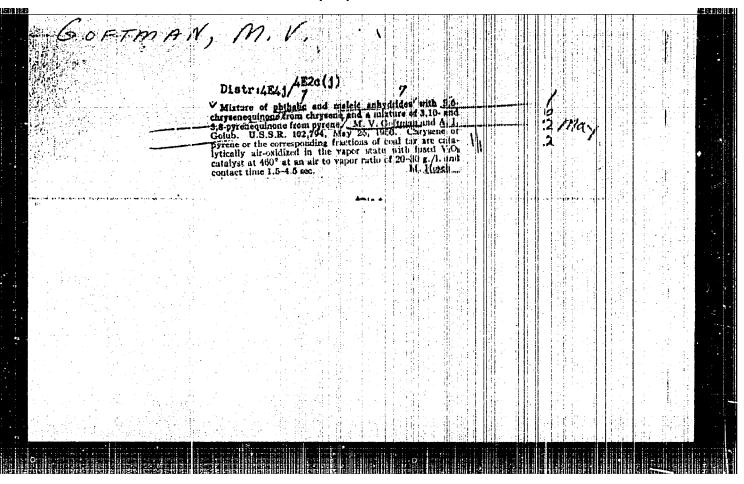
Abstract: acidic products recomputed as II, 69.8-71.9%. Acidic products consist on the average of 86% II and 14% maleic anhydride (III). On exidation of redistilled, washed anthracene fraction, boiling range 310-3450, yield of acidic products on the basis of I is 112.22% of which 78.90% is II and the remainder III. In addition there are obtained 62.7% anthraquinone on the basis of theoretically calculated amount of anthracene present in the fraction. By boiling with 5% alkali and sublimation an anthraquinone MP 2860 is obtained which does not depress the melting point of pure synthetic anthraquinone and has identical other characteristics with the latter. Yield of acidic products on catalytic oxidation of unwashed first anthracene fraction is 287.51% of the theoretically calculated on the basis of the phenanthrene; 188.14% of these are II and the remainder III. In addition there is obtained a 42.54% yield of anthraquinone on the basis of the anthracene. Large yield of acidic products on oxidation of anthracene fractions, exceeding greatly

their yield from pure I confirms the propostion concerning the advantages of composite utilization of a number of compounds in mix-

tures for the purpose of obtaining the same product.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000615530001-0"



GOFFMAN, M.V., dektor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLUB, A.I., kandidat tek

GOTTHAN, M.V.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.

Chemical utilization of coal tar. Koks i khim.no.8:47-50 '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Jral'skiy politekhicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

(Coal tar)

GOFTMAN, M.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BUTORIN, V.I., kandidat

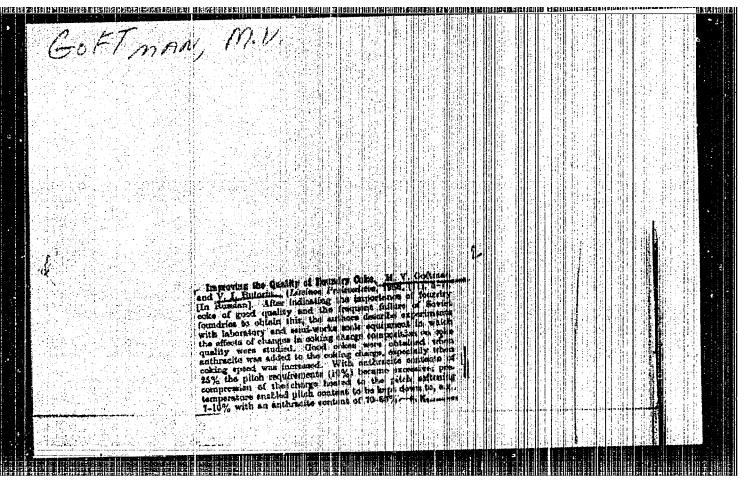
\*\*Eximicheskikh nauk.\*\*

Letter to the editor. Lit.proisv. no.9:32 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

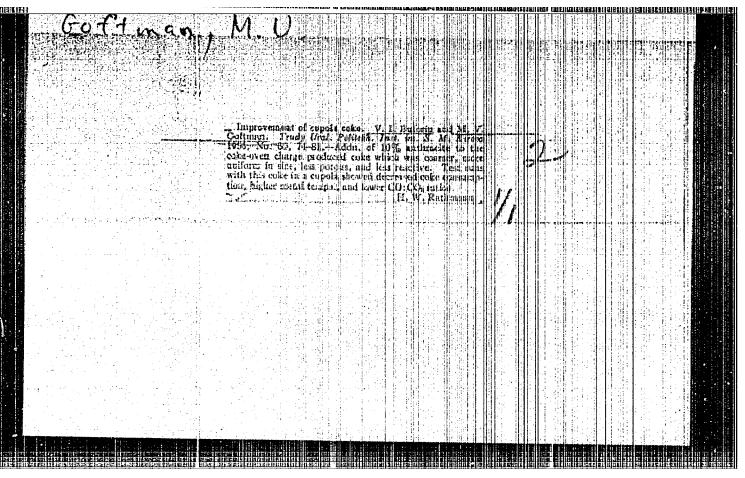
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GOFMAN, M.V.; GOLUB, A.I.

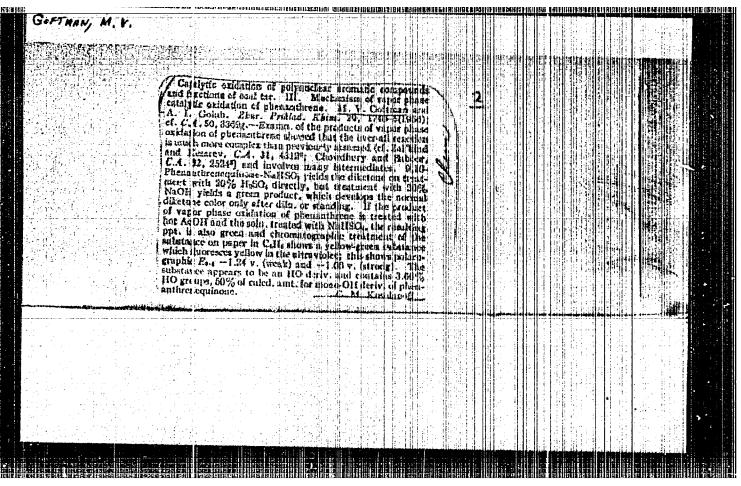
Catalytic exidation of basic polycyclic compounds of coal tar and some of its fractions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.8:1256-1265 Ag '156.

(MIRA 10:10)

1.Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.

(Oxidation) (Coal tar) (Phthalic anhydride)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000615530001-0



AUTHOR:

Goftman, M.V., Raukas, M.M. and Kharlampovich, G.D. 530

(Urals Polytechnical Institute of S.M. Kirov).

TITLE:

Methods of improvement of the technology of production of naphthalene. (Puti uluchsheniya tekhnologii proizvodstva

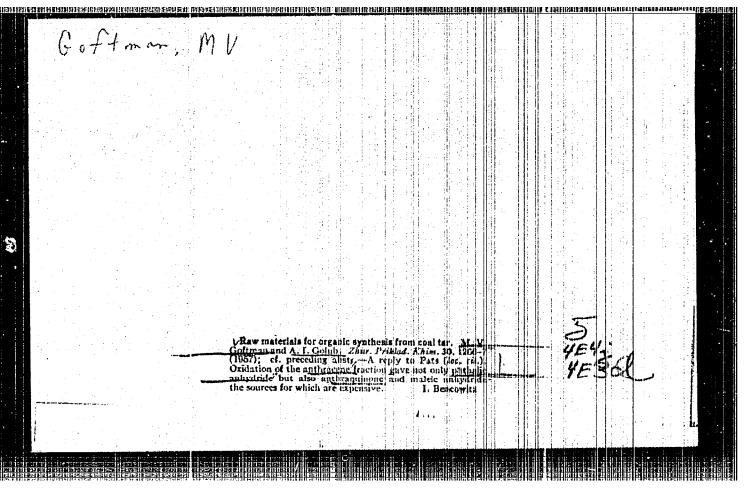
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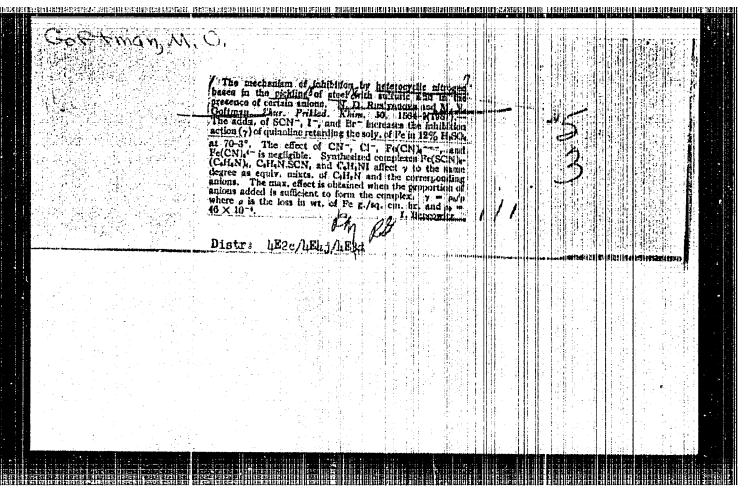
PERIODICAL: "Koks - Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), 1957, No. 4, pp. 45 - 47, (U.S.S.R.)

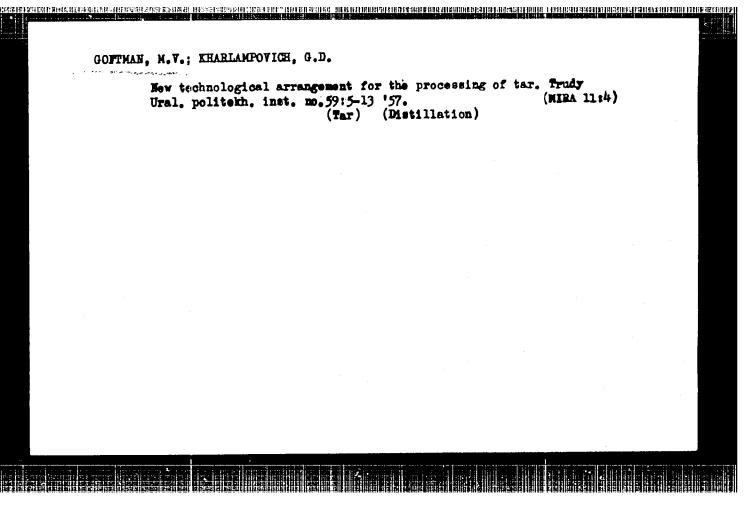
ABSTRACT:

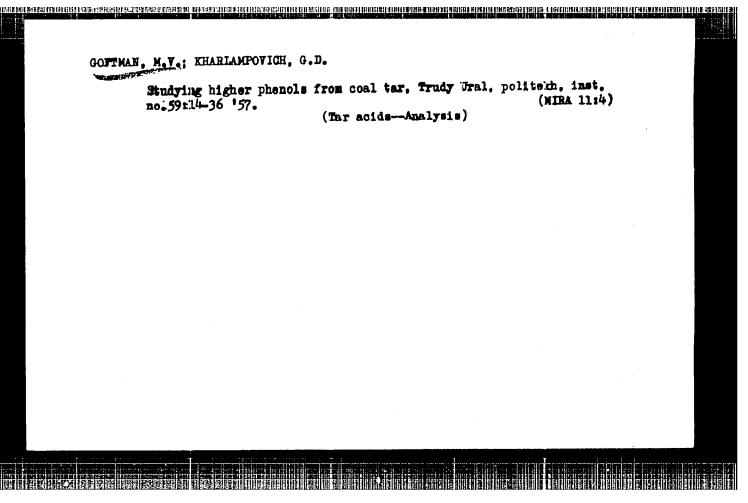
A short review of methods of production of naphthalene is given. It is concluded that the most expedient method of producing naphthalene is: preliminary distillation in order to prepare a wide fraction, its washing and exact rectification on a powerful continuous column. The limits of wide fraction can be varied but 170-300 or 170-280 °C is recommended. In order to provide an additional amount of heat to the naphthalene column necessary for the evaporation of reflux, re-circulation of a part of the bottom product of this column through a pipe pre-heater is proposed. The proposed scheme is shown in the diagram. It is stated that in future two grades of naphthalene will be produced: crystalline naphthalene (Eastern coke overn works) and 80-90 fraction (Southern coke oven works). The latter fraction can be used for oxidation for the production of phthalic anhydride. There is 1 table, 1 diagram and 7 Russian references.

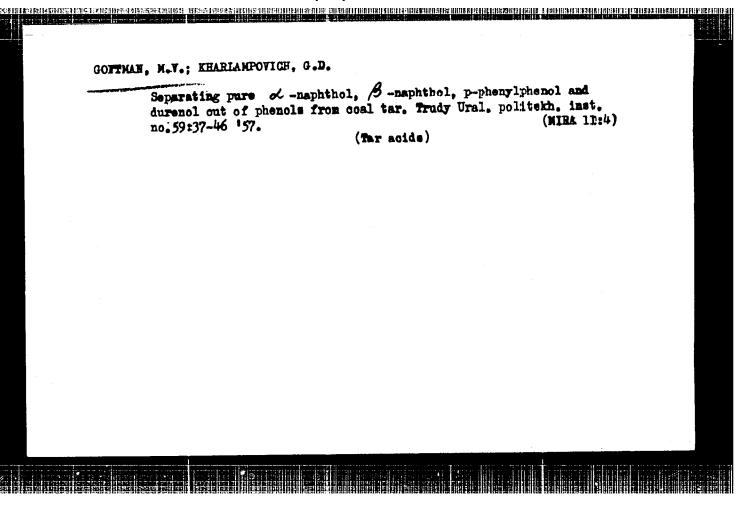
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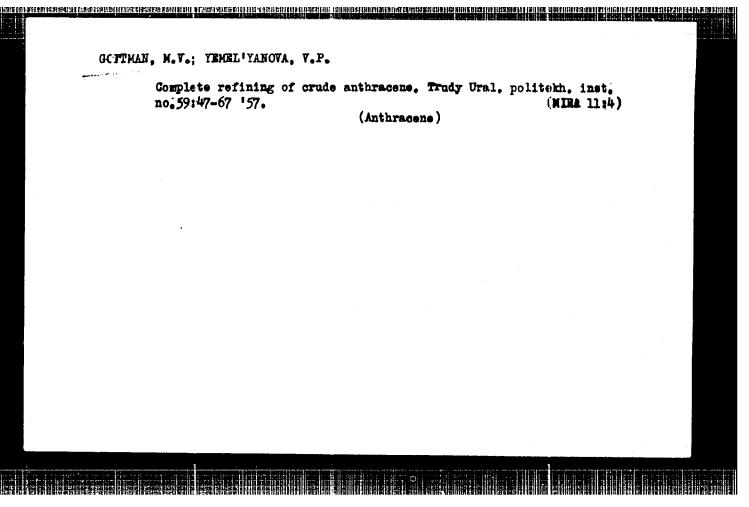


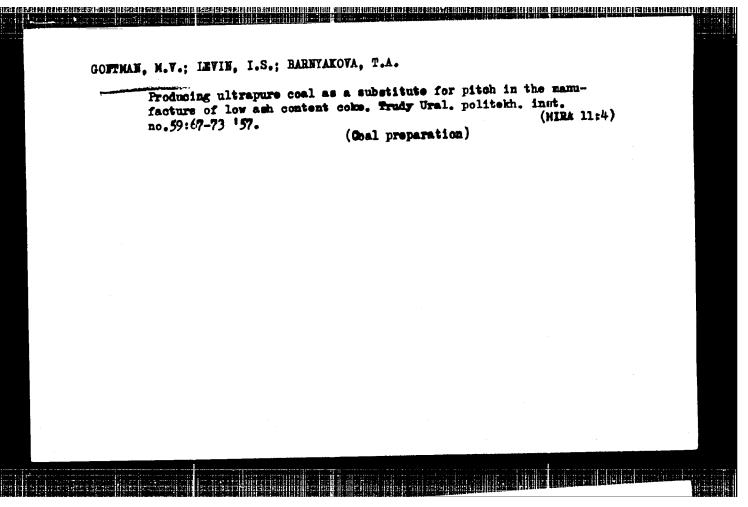












COFTMAN, MV.

I-i

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Industrial Organic Synthesis

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2157

Author

: Goftman, M.V., Kharlampovich, G.D.

Inst

: Study of Antioxidant Properties of Higher Phenols.

Title

: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1957, 30, No 3, 439-446

Orig Pub

Abstract

A study was made of the antioxidant action of higher phenols. Alpha-naphthol (I) and beta-naphthol (II) were used as comparison standards. Paraffin was subjected to oxidation. The objects of study were: phenol, o-cresol, rhenol-cresol fraction, xylenol fraction, polyalkylphenol fraction, I, II, waste products of the recovery of I or II, methyl naphthols, dimethyl naphthols, p-phenyl phenol, methyl phenyl phenols, heavy phenols (boiling above 330°) in an amount of 0.05-0.1%. The content of peroxides was

determined. The study was based upon the well-known

Card 1/3

Application. Industrial Organic Synthesis

<sup>фъз</sup> АТРРТОVED ФОТ ТЕЕLE **АББ**ы **6**9/149/2001<sub>8, 21</sub>GIA-RDP86-00513R000615530001-0"

paper.

A diagram and description of the unit for the oxidation of paraffin, are included.

Card 3/3

CLOFTMAN ( L

RUS'YAHOVA, N.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; EURHISTREHKO, L.A.

Nitrogen-base coal resins as inhibitors of steel corrosion in acids. Zhur. prikl. khim. v. 31 no.5;748-754 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Guss and resins) (Steel--Corrosion)

HEERING WATER FOR THE STANDARD FOR THE S

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Rus'yanova, N. D., Goftman, M. V.

sov/156-59-2-40/48

TITLE:

The Extraction of High-Percentage Chinoline, Isochinoline and Acridine From the Bases of Coal-Tar (Polucheniya vysoko-protsentnykh khinolina, izokhinolina i akridina iz osnovaniy

kamennougol'noy amoly)

PERIODICAL:

Hauchnyye doklady vysshoy shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya

tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 376-379 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Table 1 shows the boiling-points of the initial material, the basic coal-tar fraction with a specific weight of 1.1023. The computation of a rectifying column working at atmospheric pressure showed that a separation of chinoline and isochinoline is practically impossible under these circumstances. On the other hand, an experimental installation working at a vacuum of 60 mm Hg, produced chinoline with a purity of 94-95%, isochinoline with a purity of 56% and acciding with a purity of 38.5%. The pure preparation of the chinolines was obtained by an azeotrope rectification with diethyloughthal (Table 2). Chinaldine was eliminated as chinophthaloneby phthalacidanhydide.

Card 1/2

A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T

The Extraction of High-Percentage Chinoline, Isochinoline and Acridine From the Bases of Coal-Tar

\$07/156-59-2-40/48

Pure acridine was produced by crystallization in gasoline. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED BY:

Kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii topliva Uraliskogo

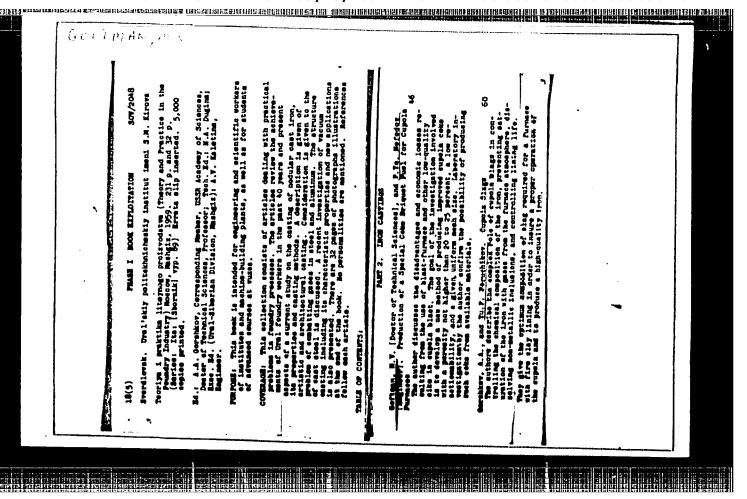
politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S. M. Edrova (Chair for Chemical Technology of Fuels Ural Polytechnic

Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED;

July 7, 1958

Card 2/2



TSIPEROVICH, Moisey Veniaminovich; GOFTMAN, M.Y., red.; TSYMBALIST, N.N., red.; red.; TSYMBALIST, N.N., red.; red.; TSYMBALIST, N.N., red.; red.; tekhn.red.; MATLYUK, R.M., tekhn.red.; Matlyuk, R.M., tekhn.red.; Ucal preparation in heavy media; fundamentals of theory and practice) Obogashchenie uglei v tiazhelykh sredakh; osnovy teorii i praktika. Sverdlovsk, Oos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1959.

422 p. (VIRA 13:1)

AUTHOR: Gcftman M.V. SOV/68-59-1-20/26

TITIE: At the Chair of Chemical Technology of Fuels of the

Urals Folytechnical Institute (Na kafedre khimicheskoy tekhnologii topliva Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1) A new technology of processing phenols which will increase the yield of light phenols by 5-10% and improve the quality of some high boiling phenols was developed. A project of reconstruction of the phenol plant on the Mizhniy Tagil Works "Plastmass" according to the new scheme is being prepared. 2) A method of separate recovery of ammonia and pyridine bases was developed and is being tested on the Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Works). 3) The work on the development of a new method of ammonia recovery by absorption with acid salts is being continued. In 1959, pilct plant experiments will be organised on the Nizhniy Tagil Works.

4) Catalytic oxidation of fenanthrene-anthracene fractions is being contided.

is being studied. 5) A method of producing high-quality coke from blends containing anthracite was developed. The method was introduced at the Leningrad/Gas Works.

Cardl/2 Possibilities of further increase in the proportion of

At the Chair of Chemical Technology of Fuels of the Urals Polytechnical Institute

anthracite by its physical and chemical treatment are being studied. 6) A method of production of high-quality foundry-briquetted coke containing 80-85% of anthracite was developed. Works for the production of such briquettes to be erected in the Sverdlovsk economic region are being designed. 7) Evaluation of various types of brown coals as a chemical raw material is being investigated. Work on the production of metallurgical fuel from brown coals of the Kustanay district has been started.

Card 2/2

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000615530001-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

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5(3) 504/80-32-4-36/47

AUTHORS: Kharlampovich, G.D., Goftman, M.V., Raukas, M.M. and Rus'yaneva, N.D.

TITLE: Antiseptic Properties of the Components of Coal Tar (Antisepticheskiye

svoystva komponentov kamennougolinov smoly)

经海岸

Card 1/2

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 905-909 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The antiseptic action of individual components of the coal-tar oil have not been sufficiently studied thus far. Therefore the authors undertook an investigation of the action of various coal-tar oils and their individual components, separated from these oils, on wood-destructive fungi of the Coniophora cerebella and Merulius domesticus species. The results of the experiments are shown in tables and in graphs where figures of the loss of weight, ascribed to the destructive action of the fungi, are given. Conclusions drawn by the authors are as follows:

1. Phenols are more effective anticeptics than bases and neutral compounds, the effectiveness of the latter two is approximately the same; 2. The alkylation raises the antiseptic activity of phenols; 3. Naphthols and their homologs are better anticeptics than phenol derivatives; 4. The

activity of compounds with a condensed system of benzene rings is higher than that cf compounds with disconnected benzene rings; 5. Compounds

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Antiseptic Properties of the Components of Coal Tar

SOV/80-32-4-36/47

containing the imino-group are a nutritive medium for the fungi, accelerating their growth. Moreover, it was established that a definite maximum of activity exists for all the groups of coal tar components, and the values of the temperatures of these peaks are given. It was also found out that toxicity of impregnating oils did not drop when phenols were removed from them, provided that the phenol content was less than 10%; however, with increasing content of phenols above 10% the toxicity of coal-tar oils increases. Therefore, coal-tar oils with phenol content higher than 10% are especially effective anticeptics. There are 3 graphs, 2 tables and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Uraliskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

Card 2/2

#### PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4350

- Soveshchaniye po khimii, tekhnologii i primeneniyu proizvodnykh piridina i khinolina. Riga, 1957
- Khimiya, tekhnologiya i primeneniye proizvodnykh piridina i khinclina; materialy soveshchaniya (Chemistry, Technology and Utilization of Pyridine and Quinoline Derivatives; Materials of the Conference) Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1960. 299 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut khimii; Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo.
- Ed.: S. Bazhanova; Tech. Ed.: A. Klyavinya; Editorial Board: Yu. A. Bankovskiy, Candidate of Chemistry, E. V. Vanaga, Candidate of Chemistry (Resp. Ed.), L. P. Zalukayev, Doctor of Chemistry, and M. M. Kalnyn'.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for organic chemists and chemical engineers.

Card 1/10

Chemistry, Technology (Cont.)

SOV/4350

COVERAGE: The collection contains 33 articles on methods of synthesizing or producing pyridine, quinoline, and their derivatives from natural sources. No personalities are mentioned. Figures, tables, and references accompany the articles.

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS:

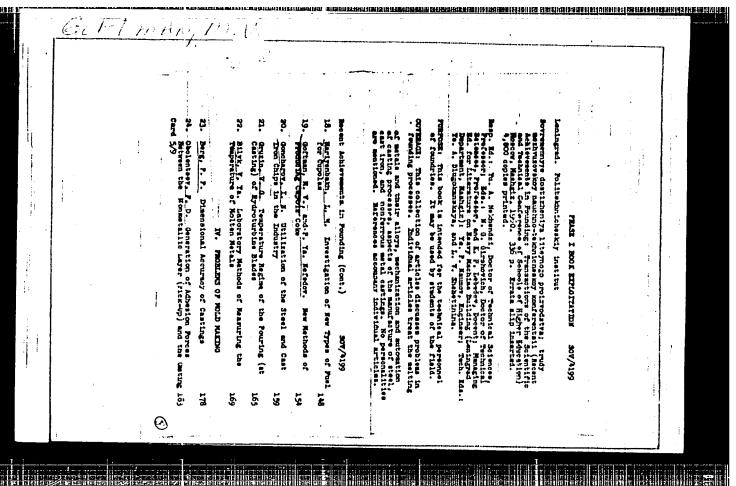
I. PYRIDINE AND QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES OBTAINED FROM THE THERMAL CRACKING PRODUCTS OF FUELS

Rus'yanova, N. D., and M. V. Goftman [Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institut)] . Methods of Extraction and Ways of Utilizing Coal-Tar Bases

Ivashchenko, Ya. N. [Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (Eastern Scientific Research Institute for Coal Chemistry)]. The Present State and Prospects for the Production and Utilization of Hard Coal Pyridine Bases

13

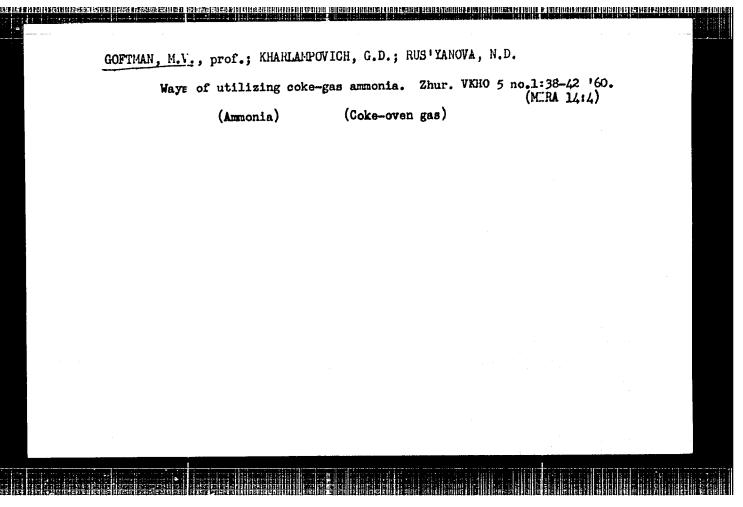
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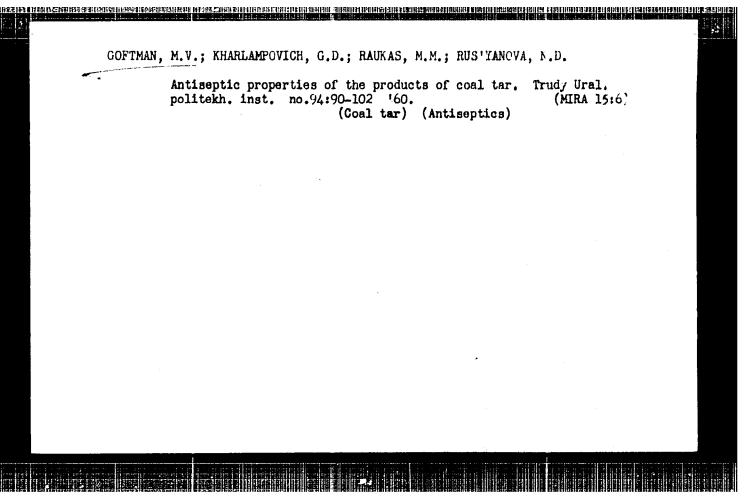


KHARIAMPOVICH, G.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; HUS'YANOVA, N.D.

New method of recovering ammonia from coke-oven gas. Koks.i khim. no.4:34-39 '60.

1. Ural'skiy politekhinicheskiy institut. (Goke-oven gas)





s/068/61/000/007/001/001 **E071/E435** 

AUTHORS: Rus'yanova, N.D., Goftman, M.V., Gordeyeva, Z.K.,

Privalov, V.Ye., Zubok, A.M. and Khomutinkin, G.V.

TITLE: Production of High Percentage Phenanthrene

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1961, No.7, pp.48-52

It was recently established that phenanthrene can be used for the production of diphenic acid (a raw material for high quality plastics and resins) and 9-10 phenthrene quinone (a valuable fungicide) but a technology for its production on coke-oven by-product plants was not available. The authors carried out an investigation in order to establish the most suitable starting raw material and operating equipment and practice for the production of  $\underline{t}$ phenanthrene fraction from which a high percentage (above 90%) phenanthrene can be obtained. As about 80% of phenanthrene in tar is concentrated in the anthracene oil, the latter was considered as the most suitable starting material. Calculations of the necessary column efficiencies for the separation of the pair phenanthrene-carbazole were carried out for a fraction containing 27% of phenanthrene and 2% carbazole (anthracene oil obtained from Card 1/6

Production of High ...

S/068/61/000/007/001/001 E071/E435

the first anthracene fraction) and for a fraction containing 25% of phenanthrene and 11% of carbazole (a mixture of anthracene The results indicated oil and the second anthracene fraction), that the first type of raw material can be rectified on a column equivalent to 17 theoretical plates into an 80% phenanthrene fraction, while in order to obtain a similar product from the second type of raw material, a column equivalent to 50 theoretical plates would be necessary. Laboratory distillations of the above two raw materials as well as of the first anthracene fraction and raw anthracene were carried out on a column equivalent to 25 theoretical plates. The results of these laboratory distillations showed that the optimum raw material for the production of a concentrated phenanthrene fraction is anthracene The laboratory results were checked on an industrial scale in the by-product plant of the Nizhne-Tagil Metallurgical Combine, A mixture of anthracene oil from the first and second anthracene fractions, containing 24% of phenanthrene, 11% of carbazole and 3% of anthracene was used for the experiments. The oil was washed with a 15% alkali and 25% acid. Rectification of the Card 2/6

S/C68/61/000/007/001/001 E071/E435

Production of High ...

washed oil (29.5 tons) was done on a column 1 m in diameter with 33 bubble cup trays. The collection of the fractions was done from a side outlet on the 27th plate. During the rectification two fractions were collected: first up to 320°C (a light fraction) from a side outlet on the 27th plate. and the second, phenanthrene fraction 320 to 345°C (25.5% of the charge). This contained 80% of phenanthrene, 8% of carbazole and 7.7% of anthracene. All together 84.97% of phenanthrene was It is considered that a vacuum recovered in the fraction. distillation would be more suitable. The required efficiency of the column for the separation of the pair phenanthrene-carbazole for a raw material containing 11% of carbazole under various pressures was calculated. On the basis of the above investigations, the following technological scheme for the production of phenanthrene fraction is proposed: anthracene oil washed from phenols and bases is heated in a pipe furnace to 280°C and passed into the first column equivalent to 18 to 20 theoretical plates. The light fraction is collected at the top, while the residue from the bottom is passed into a second column equivalent to 25 to 28 theoretical plates. The phenanthrene fraction is collected Card 3/6

S/068/61/000/007/001/001 E071/E435

Production of High ...

from the top of this column while a part of the residue from the bottom is utilized as a heat carrier, i.e. it is passed into the tube furnace, where it is again preheated and returned to the second column. Both columns operate under a vacuo at 100 mm Hg. The production of high percentage phenanthrene from the The fraction contains phenanthrene fraction was also tested. anthracene, carbazole and various oils (mainly a mixture of methyl homologues of fluorene, phenanthrene and anthracene). Phenanthrene used for further oxidation should be freed from carbazole and resinous substances. It was established that on treatment of phenanthrene fraction with 85% sulphuric acid at 35 to 50°C, phenanthrene is not sulphonated but a carbazole sulphate is obtained which, after separation of the acid layer, can be recovered by dilution of the latter with water (to an acid The treatment removes also concentration of 50 to 55%). This was as follows: the fraction was resinous substances. dissolved in xylole 1:2 or benzole 1:3 and treated with 85% sulphuric acid at 25 to 50°C. The consumption of acid depends on the concentration of carbazole. At a content of 2 to 3%, one Card 4/6

Production of High ...

S/068/61/000/007/001/001 E071/E435

washing with 5 vol.% of sulphuric acid for 15 minutes is sufficient. With a carbazole content of 8 to 10%, 2 to 3 washings, each time with fresh acid, are necessary. After the treatment with sulphuric acid the product usually contained not more than After distilling off the solvent and a 0.2 to 0.3% of carbazole. redistillation of the fraction to remove oils, it was pressed at A 90 to 92% product, melting at 91 to 93°C with 100 to 120 atm. an 80% yield was obtained. The main admixture was anthracene. Some laboratory tests (not described) indicated that the product is suitable for the production of diphenic acid. Under industrial conditions, a product melting at 92 to 94°C was obtained. single recrystallization from alcohol (1:5), phenanthrene melting at 99 to 100°C was obtained. There are 1 figure, 6 tables and 13 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. of L.D.Gluzman (Ref.6: Koks i khimiya, 1959, No.2) is mentioned. The references to English language publications read as follows: R.E.Dean, E.N.White, D.McNeil, J.Appl.Chem., 1953, 3, 10, 469; V.N.Kamat, J.de Sa, F.Fernandes, J.Sci.Ind.Res.1956,15,p.8; U.S.Patent 2575314, C.A., 1952, 8152.

Card 5/6

**阿毛拉** 

Production of High ... S/068/61/000/007/001/001

ASSOCIATIONS: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute) (Rus'yanova, N.D., VUKhIN (Privalov, V.Te.);
Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Nizhne-Tagil Metallurgical Combine) ( Zubok, A.M. and Khomutinkin, G.V.)

S/068/62/000/001/002/002 E071/E435

AUTHORS:

Rus'yanova, N.D., Kharlampovich, G.D.,

Belyayeva, G.F., Goftman, M.V.

TITLE:

Oxidation of anthracene-phenanthrene fraction with the

production of anthraquinone, phthalic and maleic

anhydrides

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.1, 1962, 47-52

TEXT: The process of oxidation of the above fraction in the air-vapour phase over a vanadium-potassium-sulphate-silica gel catalyst (K-26) used in the industrial oxidation of naphthalene was investigated on a laboratory scale. The starting fraction was obtained by rectification of raw anthracene fraction with a column equivalent to 25 theoretical plates. The yield of the fraction was about 50% on raw anthracene. About 80% of anthracene and 75 to 80% of phenanthrene were concentrated in this fraction; mean composition: anthracene - 40 to 45%, phenanthrene - 35 to 40% and carbazole - 10 to 15%. The oxidation of pure anthracene and phenanthrene takes place under the following identical conditions: temperature 370°C, contact time 2.3 to 2.4 seconds, load on the catalyst 25 to 30 g/litre hr. Card 1/6

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Oxidation of anthracene- ...

Whereupon from anthracene, anthraquinone is obtained with a yield of 60% and from phenanthrene 54% of phthalic and 13.3% of maleic On shortening the contact time, the oxidation is incomplete and among the products of oxidation of phenanthrene lactone of 2-oxydiphenyl-2' carbonic acid is formed, oxidation of anthracene-phenanthrene fraction at 370°C and contact time of 2.3 to 2.4 seconds leads to its complete combustion. on shortening the contact time to 2 sec was a yield obtained which was equal to that obtained from pure products at a contact time of However, there are substantial differences in the conditions of oxidation of phenanthrene: 1) the reaction products contained lactone, which on oxidation of pure phenanthrene appears only at a contact time of 1 sec; 2) there was a decrease in the combustion of phenanthrene and the total yield of its oxidation products increased to 90% On shortening the contact (72% acid products and 18% lactone). time to 1.36 sec, a similar phenomenon was observed for anthracene; due to a decrease in the degree of complete combustion the yield of anthraquinone increases to 81%, further shortening of the contact time to 1.06 sec, the yield of Card 2/6/5

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Oxidation of anthracene- ...

S/068/62/000/001/002/002 E071/E435

anthraquinone increased to 84% but simultaneously the yield of anhydrides decreased. An increase in the load on the catalyst from 50 to 66 g/litre hr has a positive influence on the process. Optimum conditions at 370°C were: 1.36 sec contact time and 66 g/litre hr load on the catalyst. The composition of the mixture (proportion of anthracene to phenanthrene and the content of carbazole) also has a considerable influence on the process In the experiments the oxidation products -(Table 3). anthraquinone, lactone and a part of the phthalic anhydride (about 20%) - were caught in the air condenser, the remaining The separation of the reaction products products in water. Anthraquinone was purified by washing presented no difficulties. with hot water to remove phthalic anhydride, with a 20% alkali to The pure product had a remove lactone and then sublimated. melting temperature of 286 to 287°C. The aqueous solution of phthalic and maleic acids was evaporated in vacuo and These can be used as a mixture or anhydrides redistilled. separated on the basis of the difference in their solubility in It is considered that under industrial conditions, the condensation of the oxidation products should be done in two Card 3/65

S/068/62/000/001/002/002 E071/E435

Oxidation of anthracene- ...

stages; single-stage scrubbing would be difficult due to a high density of the product pulp (a high concentration of anthraquinone). The first stage scrubbing should be done in a Venturi scrubber with a water spray as the cooling medium. It is concluded that the oxidation of anthracene-phenanthrene fraction containing approximately equal proportions of anthracene and phenanthrene and a minimum amount of carbazole would be advantageous on an industrial scale. There are 5 figures, 5 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows:

Ref.1: Kinneu, C.R., Pinkus, I. Ind. Eng. Chem. 1951, 43, no.12, 2880.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Ural Polytechnical Institute)

Card 4/65

ife### Li

Oxidation of anthracene- ...

S/068/62/000/001/002/002 E071/E435

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

### Table 3.

- 1. raw material
- 2. contact time, sec
- 3. load on catalyst, g/litre hr
- 4. Yield at the theoretical
- 5. anthraquinone
- 6. lactone
- 7. phthalic anhydride
- 8. maleic anhydride
- 9. 55% anthracene, 35% phenanthrene and 10% carbazole 10. 45% anthracene, 40% phenanthrene and 15% carbazole.

Card 5/65

GOFTMAN, Miktail Yladimirovich; ZINGER, S.L., red.izd-va;
ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Applied chemistry of solid fuel] Prikladnaia khimiia tverdo-go topliva. Moskva, Metallurgisdat, 1963. 597 p.

(Fuel) (Coal)

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; BELYAYEVA, G.F.

Recovery of concentrated phenanthrene from the phenanthrene fraction. Koks i khim. no.8:40-42 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhidicheskiy institut (for Rus'yanova).
2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova (for Goftman, Belyayeva).

(Phenanthrene) (Coke industry--By-products)

```
GOFTMAN, M.V.; NEFEROV, P.Ta.

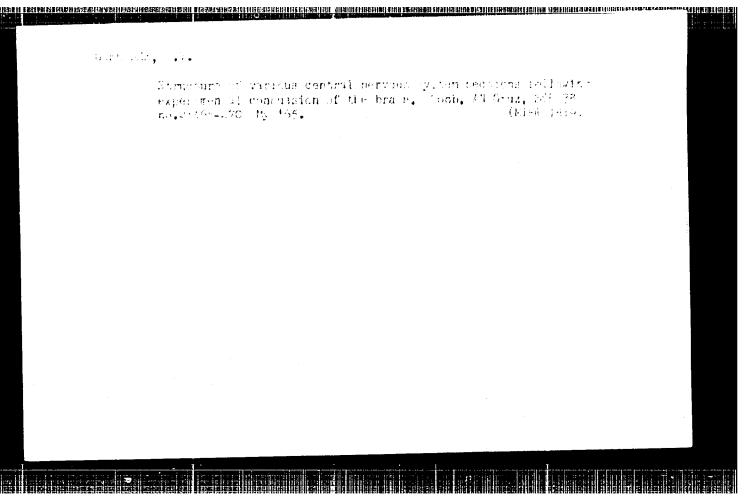
Briquetted coke fuel for cupola furnaces. Koks i khim. nc.3;
31-34 '64.

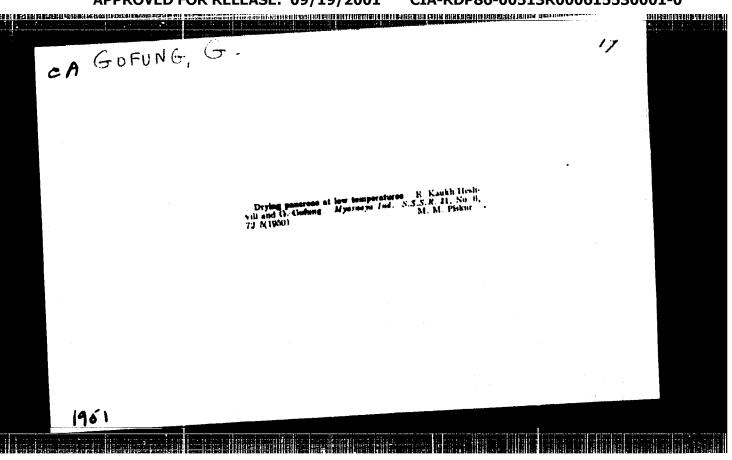
1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Goftman).
2. Vostcchnyy uglskhimicheskiy institut (for Nafedov).
```

[AVIN, I.S.; BELIK, T.M.; GCFTMAN, N.A.

Now types of binders for briquetting derived from petroleum. Ugol' 40 no.6:66-60 Je '65.

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.





GOFUNG, I.I.

U?SR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Narcotics and Hypnotics.

U-2

Abs Jour

1 Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 7926

Author

: Cofung I I., Tsatskis, B.Z.

Inst

;

Title

: Proprioceptive Effects of Ethyl Alcohol

Orig Pub

: Kurskiy Med. in-t, 1956, Vyp. 3, 22-27

Abstract

s Experiments were performed on frogs. The muscle surface of the left thigh and the gastroonemius muscles of both legs were exposed to a 5-96° concentration of ethyl alcohol on a 5 X 5 mm filter paper for 30 seconds. It was established that a 5-96° concentration of ethyl alcohol, acting on muscle receptors, caused a cardioinhibitory reflex. Liegation of the blood vessels of the extremity had no effect, although by tying the sciatic nerve above the site of the

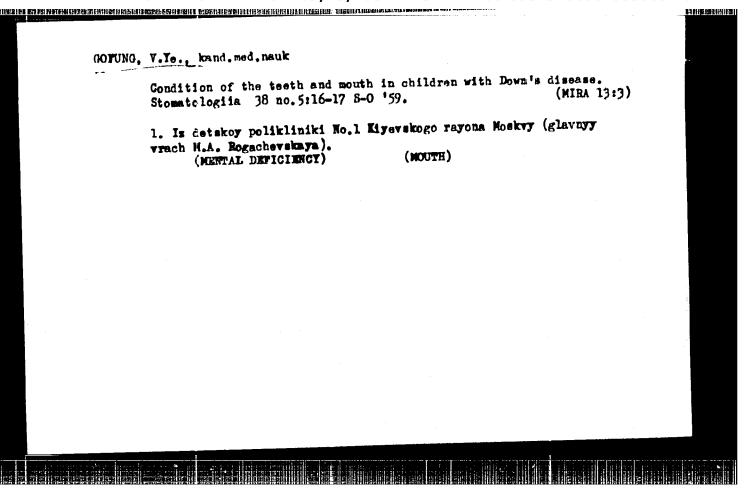
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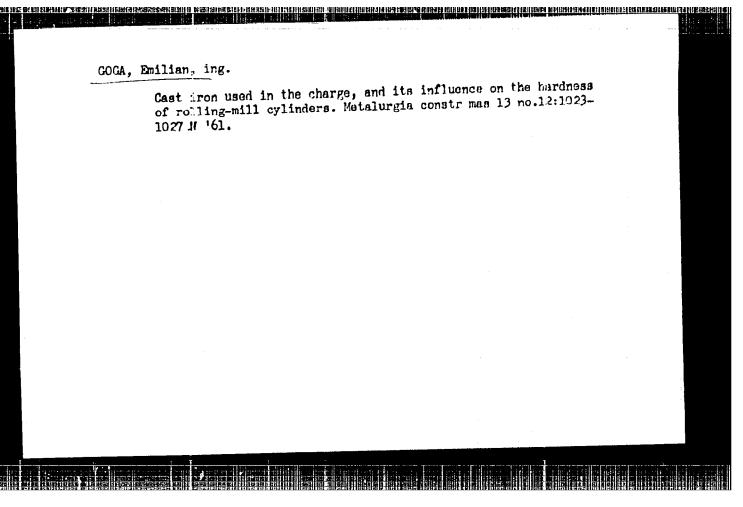
: 2/2

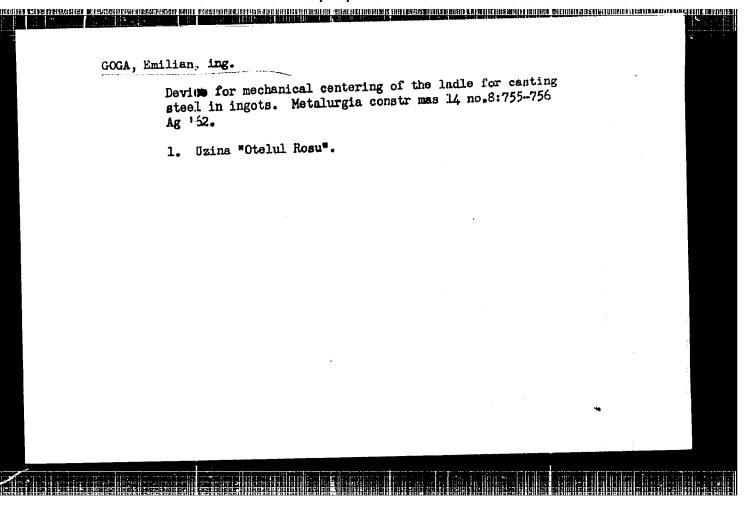
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513P00061FF30001

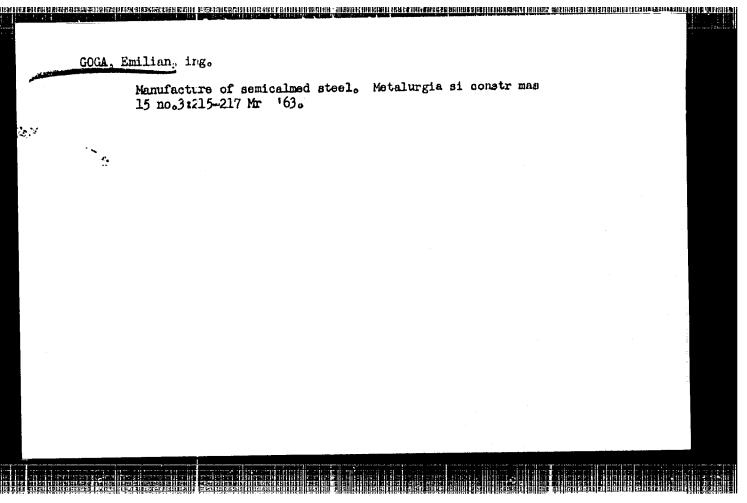


For multiple use of combines; harvesting small grains with harvesting-threshing machines, p. 12, ALLANI GAZDASAO (Allami Guadasagok Kiniszteriuma es a Mezogazdasagi es Erdeszeti Dolgozok Szakszervesete)
Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1956

SCURCE: East European Accessions List (EFAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956







GOGA, F.

Ways of improving certain planned indexes in the exploitation of rolling stock. p. 571.

REVISTA CATIOR FERATE. (Caile Ferate Romine) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

GOGA, Florian I., ing.

Influence of the state of the curves on the circulation of railroad vehicles. Rev cailor fer 11 no.1:18-22 Ja 163.

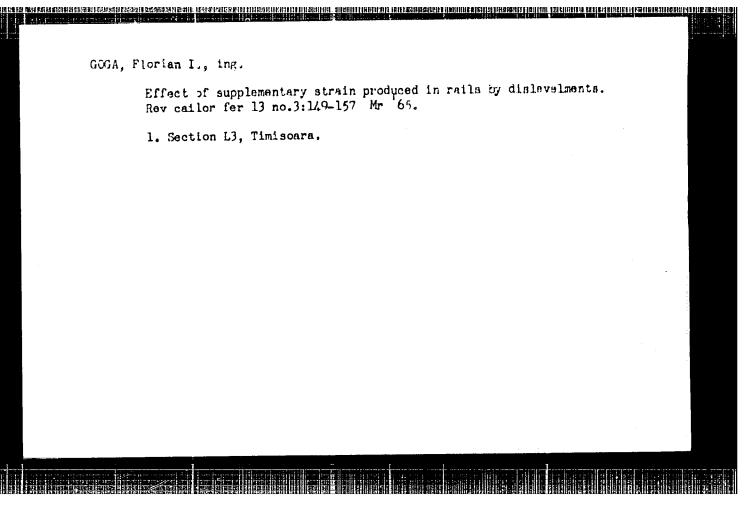
ति छोत्र हो स्थापन सम्बद्धान सम्बद्धान सम्बद्धान समिति हरू । अध्यापन समिति । स्थापन समिति । समिति समिति । स

1. Directia regionala Caile Ferate Romine, Timisoara.

GOGA, Florian I., ing.

Practical method for determination of the opening out of the line on railroad curves. Rsv cailor for 11 no.11:632-637 N<sup>7</sup>63.

1. Sectia L3, Timisoara.



VEDYAPIN, M.G.; GOGA, I.V.; SHALDAISON, A.P.

Wider use of winches for roof caving, Ugol' 35 no.2:19-23 (MIHA 13:5)

1. Kiselevskiy mashinoutroitel'nyy savod Kenerovakogo sovnarkhosa.

(Winches) (Hining engineering)

TANDE NES DE LA CENTRE DE LA COMPANION DE LA C

VEDYAPIN, M.G.; GOGA, i.V.; SHALDAISOV, A.P.

Industrial testing of the LMK-20 shunting winch. Ugol' 39 no.l:
50-51 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kiselevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.

<b>报酬 數據 翻译 </b>	转性现在的现在分词 25 1434 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 14	THE PROPERTY.
	1-54/86-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5017714  AUTHOR: Laten, N. (Bigineer); Gogs, L.: (Bigineer)	
	TITLE: Considerations on certain quartaites found in the Russian Proplets is sublicused in the manufacture of iron-silicon	
	SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 10, 1964, 429-433	
	TOPIC TAGS: quarts, iron, silicon  ABSTRACT: A description of the quartsites from Hobita, Deslin Carnel and Pinter  ABSTRACT: A description of the different types is given, as are the	
	principal physical properties including macroscopic and microscopic and micros	
	ASSOCIATION: Institutul de cercetari metalurgice (Metallurgical Hemenroh Ignical Hemenroh I	
	RO BET BOY! 000 CHHER: COO	

GOGA, M., ing.

Aspects of the designing of woven fur imitations. Ind text
Rum 16 no.1:29-31 Ja '65.

1. "Tematoriile Reunite" Weaving Factory, Bucharest.

ZUBOVICH, V.K.; GOGA, P.I. Cervical pregnancy. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.6:57-58 Je '61. (FIRA 15:2) l. Iz Luzhskoy sel'skoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Vitebskoy cblasti (glavnyy vrach V.K.Zubovich).
(PREGNANCY, EXTRAUTERINE)

ILIESCU, C.C., prof.; KLEINERMAN, L., conf.; 000A, S., dr.

Reserpine in the treatment of several arrhythmias. Med. int.,
Buour. 12 no.1:49-54 Ja '60.

1. Incrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului \*Bernat
Andrei\*, Bucaresti.
(ARRHYTHMIA, therapy)
(RESERPINE, therapy)

Hullita

DRAGAHESCU, C. I., MD; GOGA-IONESCU, Silvia, MD; CSAP, C. F., MD; COPORMI, Rodica, MD.

Institute for Oncology, sucharest (Institutul Oncologic, Bucuresti) - (for all); Director: Lecturer O. Vostachel.

Bucharest, Medicina Interna, No 12, Dec 63, pp 1435-1458

"Results Obtained in two Cases of Severe Leukothrombopenia,
/ with Haemorrhagi-parous Syndrome Occurring after Administration
of Cytostatics, treated with Homologous Macmatopoietic Tissue."

(4)

STANIEWSKI, Ryazard; KOWALSKI, Mieczysław; GOGACZ, Edward; SOKOLO ISKA, Franciszka
Susceptibility of Rhizobium strains to phages. Acta microbiol. polon.
11 no.3:245-254 162.

1. From the Department of General Microbiology, Mariae Gurie-Sklodowska University, Lublin.

(RHIZOBIUM)

(BACTERIOPHAGE)

A CONTROL OF THE PROCESS OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONT J. 71. GOGASZ, Nowalany; GOGACZ, Jan Effect of isonicotinic acid hydraside on permeability of tissues and blood vessels. Gruslica 23 no.2:81-87 Feb '55. 1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy A.m. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: docent dr.med. T. Garbinski, i z Sanatorium Przeciwgrusliczego P.K.P. w Szklarskiej Porebie Dolmej Dyrektor: dr m. Mostowski. (W pracach laboratoryjmych brala udział asyst.tech. B. Urbanowics) Szklarska Preba Dolma, Samutorium PKP. (NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, effects isomiasid on blood vessel & tissue permeability) (OSMOSIS AND PERMEABILITY permeability of blood vessels & tissues, eff. of isomiasid) (BLOOD VESSELS, physiology permeability, eff. of isoniazid)

TREATURE OF THE OFFICE OF THE

POLAND/General Problems of Pathology - Pathophysiology of the

U

Infectious Process.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27269

Author

Garbinski, Tadeusz; Gogacz, Jan

Inst

Title

: On the Possibility of Utilization of Experimental Tuberculosis of the Eye in Rabbit for Investigation of

the Process Dynamics in Tuberculous Focus

Orig Pub

Gruzlica, 1957, 25, No 3, 189-194

Abstract

: After introduction to rabbits into the camera oculi anterior of 40-80 ml of mycobacterium tuberculosis (MT) of human type, 3 types of tuberculous process were discovered which depended on the individual characteristics of the animal without relation to the amount of introduced MT. The I type is characterized by a limited viclent inflammatory reaction of conjunctive and partially of iris with fast reverse development and scar formation.

Card 1/2

THE RESIDENCE AND ASSOCIATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

S/056/63/044/002/023/065 B102/B186

AUTHORS:

Kulik, I. O., Gogadze, C. A.

TITLE:

Quantum oscillations in the tunnel contact current of two

metals in a magnetic field

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,

no. 2, 1963, 530-535

TEXT: The authors consider two different metals which are separated by a thin semiconductor layer to which a constant or alternating magnetic field is applied perpendicularly. The tunnel contact current oscillations arising in both cases are calculated (cf. also: Phys. Rev. Lett. 5, 55, 1960; J. Phys. Chem. Sol. 19, 8, 1961; Phys. Rev. 123, 85, 1961). It is shown that these oscillations allow the determination of the extreme cross-sections of the Fermi surface and of the effective masses of the quasi-particles. For the small electron groups the amplitude of the oscillations is sufficiently great; for the large groups it is very small since the probability of tunnelling through the potential barrier is extremely small for the electrons at the extremum sections responsible for the Card 1/2

Quantum oscillations in the ...

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oscillation phenomena. Another type of oscillation caused by oscillations of the chemical potentials of the metals can be observed in alternating magnetic fields in which the pulse duration T is smaller than the relaxation time  $\tau$  of the tunnel diode. The amplitude of the oscillation of the chemical potential  $\xi$  can be estimated from the relation

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 $\xi^{\rm osc} \sim \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \; \theta \; \left( \; \frac{\mu \Pi}{\pi^+} \; \right)^{1/2}$  $^{2}$  exp (-2 $\pi^{2}$ e/ $\mu$ H). With  $\theta = 10^{0}$ K and H =  $10^{4}$  oe for the small electron groups,  $f^{OSC} \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$  ev; for the large groups it is  $\sim 10^{-6}$  ev.  $\tau$  is estimated from  $\tau$  = RC (R and C of the contact); for  $v_{\pi} \sim 10^{8}$  cm/sec,  $n \sim 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>, and  $s \sim 1$  cm<sup>2</sup> one obtains  $r \sim 10^{-5}$  sec.  $T \lesssim RC$  is easily achieved by raising the gap width. The experizental possibilities are such that the  $\gamma$ -oscillations can be observed even at relatively high temperatures. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: Card 2/2

June 17, 1962

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ACCESSION NK: AP4025924

\$/0056/64/046/003/0913/0919

AUTHOR: Gogadze, G. A.; Itskovich, F. I.; Kulik, I. O.

TITLE: Quantum oscillations of cold-emission current of metals in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 46, no. 3, 1964, 913-919

TOPIC TAGS: cold emission, field emission, turnel current, turnel current oscillation, chemical potential, number of electronic states, complex cathode emission

ABSTRACT: Following an earlier study of the oscillations of the tunnel current between two metals separated by a thin layer of dielectric, which yielded a more accurate determination of the effective mass and which showed that the tunnel-current oscillations depend significantly on the oscillations of the chemical potential of the metals, the authors investigate theoretically the oscillations of the field-emission current from a metal in a magnetic field prependicular to the sample surface. The oscillations are shown to be due either to oscillations

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4025924

in the number of the electronic states in the magnetic field or to oscillations of the chemical potential of the metal, the latter having usually an appreciable amplitude and the former being significant only for metals having small electron groups. As an example, the features are considered of field emission from a complex cathode consisting of two metals separated by a thin layer of dielectric, through which tunnel current can flow. It is shown that a considerable current can exist even in a relatively weak field incapable of inducing appreciable emission from one of the metals (in the absence of a potential difference between metals). The field-emission current exhibits oscillations associated with both metals. It is pointed out that an experimental investigation of these oscillations is extremely difficult. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UkrSSR); Khar'kovskoye vy\*sheye komandno-inzhenernoye uchilishche (Khar'kov Engineer Officers' College).

SUBMITTED: 27/Jul63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, GE

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

棒球对重数环环排放时距传传统生主党中央市场运动场等运动的进步运动的时间进步的控制等到时间在进口时的时代到市场的市场。可以时间时间的时间的最后的时间被强力的现在 EWI(1)/EWI(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) L 38541-65 IJP(d) S/01.81/65/d07/d02/d1:12/0140 ACCESSION NR: AP5005278 AUTHOR: Cogadze, G. A.; Kulik, I. O. TITLE: Oscillations of the tunnel current from thin metallic SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. T. no. 2, 1965, 432-440 TOPIC TAGS: thin film, tunnel effect, quantum effect, petintid conductivity, particle collision ABSTRACT: As a supplementary means of studying the energy pediculations investigate theoretically quantum effects arising when electrons while through a potential barrier. These effects are connected with the fluite this wheas of the metal films consituting the tunnel junction, and are considered for the case when one of the metals (or both) is sufficiently thin (10-7 ch lin most mathle, that so thick as 10-5 in the case of bismuthrand some other metals. The tunnel current oscillates as a function of the applied bias, and the effective mass of the quest-particles can be determined from the oscillation period. The authors are inter-ested not in the absolute value of the current, but in its warration upon quantization of the spectrum (for example, on going from the regulo of high temporatives Card 1/2

L 38541-65 ACCESSION NR: AIP50052TB to low ones). If the tunnel junction is made up of a normal methal film and superconductor, oscillations of a new type arise, without the usual temperature dependence. Using the approach developed by R. B. Dingle Proc. Nov. Soc. 1. A211, 500 and 517, 1952) the authors investigate also the influence of volume and surface collisions on the amplitude of the current oscillations, and show in particular that the amplitude of the s-th oscillating harminic decreases by a factor p25 (p -- coefficient of specularity in the reflection of the electron from the film boundary). It is noted that unlike volume dollis das, dene the pscillation amplitude depends on the reciprocal scattering time exponentially, the workstion is slover and not exponential in the case of surface dollistons. For example, at a specularity coefficient p = 0.3 the amplitude of the direct decillation harmonic will decrease only by a factor of approximately 1 "he thank V. ... Bonch-Bruyevich for reading the paper and useful remarks." Originalt. has: formulas and 3 figures. ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut hizkikh temperatur AN Ulrasa, Charikov (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UsrSSR) SUBMITTED: 18Jul(14 ENCL OO SUE COLE BIS EU NR REF SOVI Card 2/2 /11/

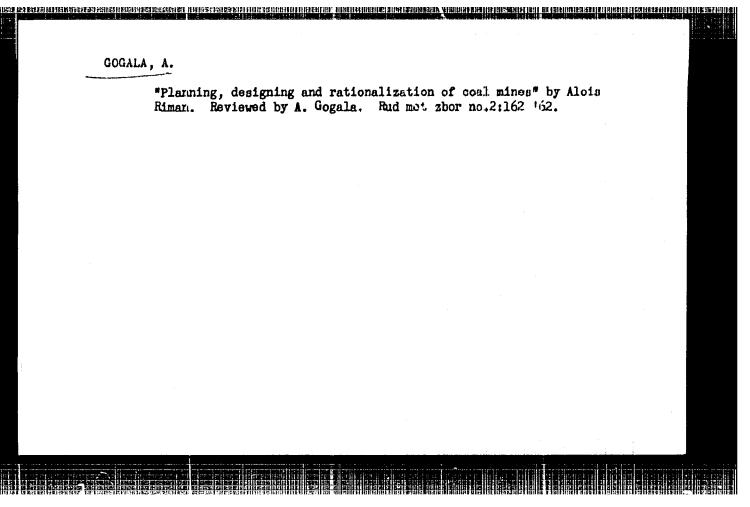
DRAGANESCU, C.I., dr.; GOGA-ICNESCU, Silvia, dr.; CSAP, C.F., dr. COPORAN, Rodica, dr.

Results obtained in two cases of severe leukothrombopenia with a hemorrhagiparous syndrome, appearing after administration of cytostatics, treated with homologous hematopoistic tissue. Med. intern. 15 no.12:1435-1438 D.63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Institutul oncologie, Bucuresti (director: conf. O.Costachel).

REGIO ENTE RECORDANCE DE CONTROL DE C GOGHLA, H. 307-127-58-3-7/24 AUTHOR: Gogala, A. Engineer Methods of Exploitation of Metal Cres in Yugoslevia (Sistemy TITLE: rezrabotki na metallicheskizh rudnikakh Yugoslavii: Gornyy shurnal, 1959, Br 3, pt 35-30 (3308) PERIODICAL: The author sums up information received on the exploitation ABSTRACT: of various ore deposits in Yugoslawia In 1986, 60% of cop per ore and 70% of bauxite were entracted by opendagt maning. In the lead-zinc mine "Mezhitse", both the overhand stoping and open-stope methods are used. In the Bor's copper mine the sub-level caving method is used. The polymetal mines 'Trencha" and "Rudnik", as well as the lead-mino mine" "Cletowor are exploited by overband stoping meaned. Some details of labor productivity are given. The article was translated from Serbo-Creatian by Engineer Ys A. Fel dman. There are 4 figures. 1. Mining industry-Yugoslavia 2. Ores-Production PROYELTNYY INSTITUT PICTALURGIA, BULGERAS, CONCENTRADA NARASMASA Card 1/1

RespubliKA Yugodavi



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PAVKO, D.; OCEPEK, Drago, dr. inz., docent; TAREMAWER, S.;
SICHERI, B.; KERSNIC ML., V.; PAULIN, A.; GORUP, M.;
CAZAFURA, K.; VIDERGAR, F.; ANLIN, F.; KAVCIC, J.;
KERSNIC, Viktor, prof. dr. inz.; GCGALA, A.; RAKNVS, A.;
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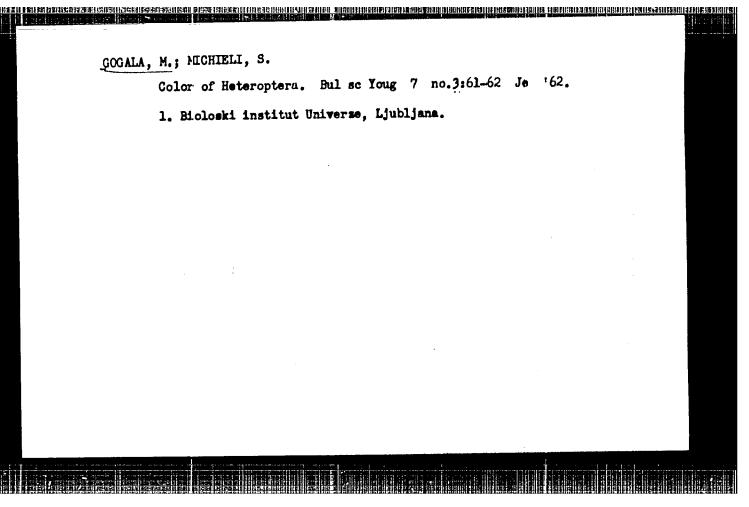
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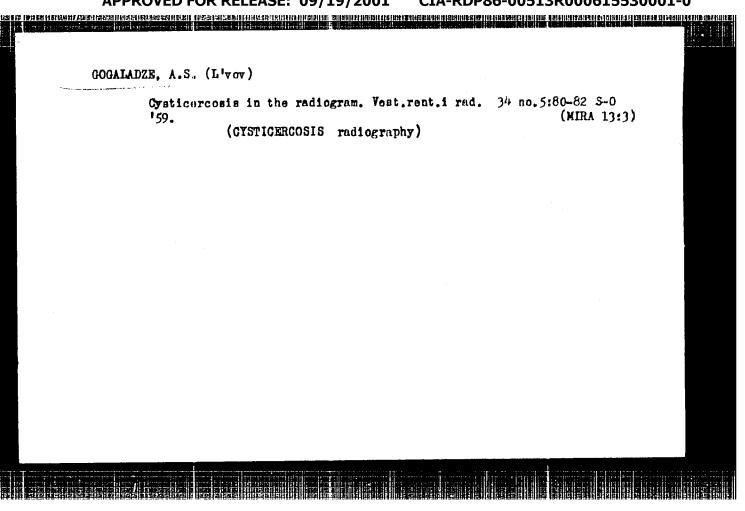


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(X RAYS—APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES)

